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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Reviews the report on the working of the Industries and Commerce Department for the year 1943-44.

READ—

Letter No. B. 226—43-4, dated the 16th December 1944, from the Director of Industries and Commerce, forwarding the report on the working of the Industries and Commerce Department for the year 1943-44.

ORDER No. D. 8676-745—I. & C. 647-44-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH JUNE 1945.

1. Recorded.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—As a result of certain arrangements ordered for the conduct of the work of industrial concerns, the posts of the Director of Chemical and Engineering Industries, the Director of Sandalwood Oil Factories and the Director of Textiles were created and the post of the Government Director of Industrial Concerns was abolished. The control over the weaving section and the khadi and wool spinning and weaving centres was transferred from the Industries and Commerce Department to the new Department of Textiles. The new arrangements came into force from the beginning of the current year.

3. *Industries.*—There were 330 (367) large industrial establishments working in the calendar year 1943, employing on an average 86,202 (69,957) persons daily. Two hundred and ninety-nine (335) of these establishments were perennial and the remaining 31 (32) seasonal.

Nine cotton mills were working in the State during the year under review; four were engaged in producing cotton yarn and piece-goods, three in the production of cotton piece-goods, one in the production of cotton yarn, and one in the manufacture of hosiery. Five woollen mills were working in the State with 9,415 (9,428) spindles and 167 (169) looms producing 10,296,301 (6,996,045) lbs. valued at Rs. 20,76,162 (Rs. 1,29,90,361).

4. *Financial and other Assistance to Industries.*—As in previous years, assistance in various ways for the establishment and development of large and small scale industries was continued. Loans were sanctioned for starting and improving major and minor cottage industries, *e.g.*, leather industry, erection of handlooms, ivory and lacquerware articles. Technical assistance was also rendered by the department to several private and industrial concerns. Besides the usual financial assistance provided for under the industrial loan rules, rules for the grant of loans to educated unemployed persons were issued. The supply of duty-free salt and rectified spirit, either duty-free or at concession rates, etc., were some of the other forms of assistance rendered by the department.

5. *Industrial Concerns and Depots worked by the Department—(a) Central Industrial Workshop.*—The workshop was engaged in catering for the needs of the several departments of Government, the Government-aided industrial concerns and private parties in respect of repairs and the manufacture of simple machinery, agricultural implements and other requirements for rural development work, including certain machinery and equipment needed for the war effort. Work of the value of Rs. 1,82,000 was turned out. A number of war technician trainees were trained in the workshop.

(*b*) *Sree Chamarajendra Technical Institute.*—This institution, which is the biggest maintained by the department, imparted training in high class fine arts, such as, metal work, ivory and sandalwood carving, inlaying, wood-carving, engraving, cabinet making, etc. There were 262 students undergoing training at the Institute and of these, 122 received scholarships amounting to Rs. 8,248. Articles worth Rs. 1,13,911 were produced at the Institute and the sales amounted to Rs. 1,71,720.

(*c*) *Arts and Crafts Depot.*—The value of stocks handled during the year was Rs. 1,94,033 (Rs. 1,64,333). The sales in the depot increased to Rs. 1,25,017 (Rs. 1,07,566).

6. *Textiles.*—(*a*) *Khadi Centre, Badanaval.*—Owing to the inadequate supply of mill-made yarn and cloth for meeting civilian consumption, the production of yarn and khadi from charkas and looms in the khadi centres increased. A new centre was started during the year in Sindughatta and another at Holalkere as branches of Badanval. The value of khadi production and sales amounted to Rs. 86,736 and Rs. 1,58,176, respectively.

In the non-departmental khadi centres at Aiamangala, Ajjampur, Ittigedibbanahalli and Tagadur, khadi worth Rs. 68,011 was produced, the value of the sales amounting to Rs. 76,843.

(*b*) *The Wool Spinning Centre, Kolar.*—In addition to the manufacture of pile carpets, druggets, kambli blankets, quilts and coatings of the latest design, the centre introduced the manufacture of different types of mufflers. The value of sales effected was about Rs. 11,962.

(*c*) *Handloom Weaving.*—Demonstration activities consisting of the supply of up-to-date appliances to weavers to enable them to increase their output and quality and the

demonstration of the weaving of fabrics of improved designs were continued during the year. In connection with the demonstrations organised with a view to increasing the output and improving the quality of handloom fabrics, 724 workmen were trained in new methods of weaving and 915 new designs were introduced. Two hundred and seventy-six looms were fitted up and repaired and 163 demonstrations were conducted. Handloom goods were exempted from payment of octroi and the total value of handloom goods stamped for purposes of such exemption amounted to 12·25 lakhs.

(*d*) *Yarn Depots.*—Thirty yarn depots and nine relief centres which were organised to render assistance to weavers were continued. The value of yarn supplied to weavers was Rs. 2,76,858 (1,18,865). The relief centres produced goods worth Rs. 1,97,311 (1,10,950). The dye-house attached to the Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute continued to do good work during the year in overcoming the scarcity of dyed yarn in the market on account of the war.

7. *Rural and Cottage Industries.*—The department continued to pay special attention to the establishment and development of rural and cottage industries in the State. Of the rural industrial centres, mention may be made of the following important ones :—

(*a*) *Tanning Centres.*—The village tanneries at Doddasiddavvanahalli and Hulikunte continued to do good work. Two more village tanneries at Pavagada and Idgur were sanctioned during the year. The leather stitching class attached to the Channapatna Industrial School trained a number of boys in the stitching of high class goods, *e.g.*, purses, hand bags, shoes, etc.

(*b*) *Smithy Centre, Closepet.*—The work in this centre continued to be satisfactory. Agricultural implements, bolts, nuts and sickles were manufactured in the centre. The centre at Marconahalli was shifted to Kunigal.

(*c*) *Pottery Centre.*—The centres at Closepet and Dodballapur continued to impart training in the manufacture of improved pottery. A glazing kiln was constructed and put into service for the manufacture of high class glazed articles.

(*d*) *Mat-Weaving Training Centres.*—The centres at Hiriyur, Dodballapur, Papithimmanahalli and Badanval worked satisfactorily. Two more centres were started during the year at Malur and Nagamangala.

(*e*) *Brass work at Nagamangala.*—The centre manufactured articles, such as, furniture, fittings, door handles and hinges, cigar trays, etc., and was also equipped with more labour-saving machines, such as lathe and power grinder.

(*f*) *Tile-making Centres.*—The Surenahalli centre was worked satisfactorily by a private agency and it is proposed to start two more centres at Bellur and Bagepalli.

(*g*) *Hand-made Paper Industries.*—The manufacture of paper envelopes and letter pads of different qualities and colours was continued in the two centres at Badanval and Hossur. The unit at Bhadravati was transferred to Bangalore City and was installed at the Women's Co-operative Society, Basavangudi. Another unit is arranged to be opened in the premises of the Central Industrial Workshop and it is proposed to start a unit at Nanjangud.

8. *Industrial Education.*—There were nine industrial schools working under the control of the department in addition to two private industrial schools, and 21 home industries classes receiving grants-in-aid from the department. The total number of students that received training in industrial education, including the training section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, was 2,006 (2,120). The total expenditure incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 1,49,656, representing Rs. 1,33,024 on departmental industrial schools, including the Zanana Home Industries Institute, Channapatna, Rs. 5,412 on private industrial schools, and Rs. 11,220 in home industries classes. The total number of scholarships awarded by the department was 198 valued at Rs. 19,137. The number of students who were under training in all the 21 home industries classes was 1,073 (953). The system of awarding scholarships to Mysore students possessing the necessary qualifications to pursue their studies in recognised institutions outside the State was continued during the year.

9. *Administration of Special Acts and Control Orders.*—(*a*) *The Mysore Weights and Measures Act.*—The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was in force in sixty notified areas in the State. The testing staff tested and stamped 17,753 (22,713) weights and measures. A sum of Rs. 1,198 (1,510) was realised as testing fees; weights and measures valued at Rs. 5,862 were sold to the public during the year. Prosecution proceedings were instituted in 81 cases for using false weights and measures, resulting in convictions in 78 cases.

(*b*) *The Mysore Patent and Designs Act.*—Thirty (23) applications for patents were filed during the year under review. Of these, 4 orginated in Mysore, 26 in other parts of India and 14 of these were accepted, 16 patents for inventions were sold during the year. The sealing fees collected amounted to Rs. 480. Thirty-eight applications and certificates for renewal of patents were granted.

(*c*) *The Mysore Factories Act.*—The total number of notified factories stood at 394 (367) at the end of the year; of these, 358 were perennial and 36 seasonal; of these 394 factories, 300 were owned by private persons, 57 by Joint-Stock Companies and 37 by Government. The average daily number of persons employed in all the notified factories stood at 53,007 (49,444). The health of the operatives was generally good in all the factories. There were 1,187 (961) recorded accidents during the year; of these, 8 were fatal and 1,179 serious and minor accidents.

(*d*) *The Mysore Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.*—There were 31 cotton ginning factories and 7 pressing factories working in the State during the year under report. The total quantity of cotton pressed was 18,456 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 13,044 bales in the previous year.

(*e*) *The Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act.*—The total number of boilers at the end of the year was 276, of which 68 boilers belonged to Government and 208 to private parties. The total number of boilers inspected during the year was 288. There were no boiler accidents and prosecutions during the year.

The department was also entrusted with the administration of certain control orders in connection with war effort.

10. *Posts and Telegraph Offices.*—Two (3) new post offices were opened and four experimental offices were made permanent during the year. There were in all 584 (581) post-offices in the State; of these, 4 were head offices, 84 (92) combined offices, 46 (59) sub-offices, and 450 (426) branch offices. There were at the end of the year 84 (92) telegraph offices, of which 18 (14) were guaranteed offices, the remaining 66 (78) being non-guaranteed ones.

11. *Wireless Licenses.*—During the year under report, 4,343 (3,704) radio licenses were issued under the Mysore Wireless Telegraphy Act.

12. The administration of the department during the year under review was, on the whole, satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Continuance of the grant of Dearness Allowance to certain retired employees of Government.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 6139-6200—S. & A. 154-43-4, dated the 18th May 1944, sanctioning the grant of dearness allowance to the retired employees of Government (who are in receipt of pensions of Rs. 40 and below per mensem) till the end of December 1944.

2. Government Order No. Fl. 3097-3157—S. & A. 9-44-11, dated the 5th January 1945, sanctioning the continuance of the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned in the Government Order read above till the end of June 1945.

ORDER NO. FL. 5563-5623—S. & A. 9-44-12, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD JUNE 1945.

Government are pleased to direct that the rates of dearness allowance, sanctioned in Government Order dated the 18th May 1944, to the retired employees of Government in receipt of pensions of Rs. 40 and less per mensem be continued till the end of December 1945.

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, *Finl. Secy.*

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sanctions the increase in the Telephone Rentals by 50 per cent both in the case of public subscribers and Government Departments including links.

READ—

Government Order No. E. D. S. 3856-919, dated the 22nd May 1943, sanctioning the increase in the telephone rentals by 16⅔ per cent or by one-sixth of the tariff existing at that time.